

CRUSHER MUST QUIT

Board of Health and Supt. Boyd at Odds.

(From Saturday's daily.)

When James H. Boyd, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, opens his mail this morning he will find a very interesting letter from the Board of Health. It will not be particularly brief, but it will be to the point. Concisely stated, the letter simply makes a request for the cessation of the stone-crusher in the vicinity of the Oahu Insane Asylum.

The visit of the Board of Health to the asylum yesterday afternoon and the subsequent conference with Superintendent Boyd were barren of results, as far as a compromise was concerned. Immediate results were at once apparent when the members of the Board proceeded from the scene of trouble to a special meeting, where righteous indignation was poured out, and the resolution embodied in the letter to the Department of Public Works was drawn up.

An open clash between the two departments seems imminent, as the removal of the crusher, in view of the state of finances of the Public Works Department, seems impossible, while the Board of Health appears determined to force the issue on the ground that a material injury is being done to the patients at the hospital, and unless the noise is stopped it is not unlikely that the courts will be asked to enjoin the operation of the crusher.

The visit to the hospital and quarries was made at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the party were Drs. Sloggett, Moore and Pratt, and Messrs. Smith and Auld, and they were met at the asylum by Superintendent Boyd and Assistant Superintendent Campbell. The stone-crusher has not been in operation for over a week, but Mr. Boyd, in order to accommodate the Board, had the plant started, and five or six blasts were fired for the benefit of the visitors. The result was sufficient for even the medical men were startled by the loud noises, and the incessant grinding of the crusher made every one wish for cotton to use as ear muffs. Superintendent Master then took the party on a trip about the grounds, and showed them where boulders had fallen, making big dents in the earth, and also where rocks struck on the roof, tearing holes through the framework, which had been patched at considerable expense. The rocks from the blasts were sent flying in very close proximity to the members of the Board of Health, and the buildings could be seen shaking from the force of the explosion. In fact, the members of the Board were more than satisfied as to the truth of the charges made in Dr. Master's letter, and some of them were of the opinion that he had not represented the conditions as strongly as should have been done. The effect on the patients when the explosions occurred were plainly noted, as some of the inmates became nervous and excited.

After the investigations had been thoroughly made the members of the entire party repaired to the land for a discussion of the problem. Dr. Sloggett stated that he was satisfied that something must be done immediately, as the existing conditions could not be allowed to continue. Superintendent Boyd did not see what could be done; the crusher could not be removed, and suggested that some other way might be found out of the difficulty. He stated that it would cost from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to remove the crushing plant, and the expenditure of such a sum was clearly impossible at present. He said that the present quarries were the best in the city, and their proximity to the city made them particularly available.

It was seen from the first that the probability of any amicable settlement of the trouble was very remote, and the discussion soon reached a point where absolutely no progress was being made. Finding this to be the case Dr. Sloggett suggested that the only thing to do was to act immediately, and the members of the Board of Health drove to the offices, where a special meeting was held.

President Sloggett called the meeting to order, and lost no time in preliminaries. "The Board is practically at issue with the Public Works Department over this matter," he said. "The question of expense for removing the crusher should not be a question for the consideration of the Board of Health. As guardians of the insane, we must stop anything that is detrimental to their health or disturbing them. My idea is to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and ask him to cease operations at the stone-crusher. You all saw and heard the blasts there this afternoon, and saw the stones flying and buildings shaking. The racket and the incessant grinding of the crusher is most detrimental not only to the insane, but to well people, and I think it should and must be stopped."

Dr. Moore said: "In my opinion the condition of the patients cannot be improved in the present state of affairs, and there is no hope for any of them under these circumstances. I think quiet can only be obtained by disassociating the quarries and the hospital. These inmates are no better off than if they were in a jail, as they can't get away from the noise. Mr. Boyd should be asked to stop the noises at once."

Mr. Smith said: "I think this is a very delicate question. The Board does not want to embarrass the Public Works Department, but at the same time we are looking out for the health of the people at the insane asylum. It

does not need a medical man to see the damage that is being done, the dents in the roof, the patients frightened at the noises, and the rocks flying all about. As a member of the Board of Health I can see no other way to do than to stop the annoyance from the quarries and crusher."

Mr. Auld: "I can hear the noises from the blasts at my house a long way off, and it seems to me that the patients at the hospital, who are in close proximity, should not be made to bear all that distress. They often become nervous, and the incessant noises are enough to weaken a man of even strong nerves. The noises should be stopped, if not in one way then in another."

Upon motion of Dr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Smith, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and notify him that the using of the rock-crusher, and blasting at the quarry, is a common nuisance, and is in defiance of section 142 of the Penal Code, coming under the head of intolerable noises. And that it is the opinion of the present superintendent of the lunatic asylum, as well as of former superintendents, that the noises are detrimental to the health of the patients, a marked exaggeration of their symptoms having been noted in many cases. Such being the case, the Board of Health must respectfully request the Superintendent of Public Works to immediately discontinue both the blasting and the operation of the stone-crusher."

The secretary was also instructed to send to Superintendent Boyd a copy of the section referring to common nuisances, of which the following are the pertinent parts:

"The offense of common nuisance is the endangering of the public personal safety or health, or doing, causing or permitting, maintaining or continuing what is offensive or annoying and vexatious or plainly hurtful to the public. . . . As, for example, the carrying on a trade, manufacture or business in places so situated that others indiscreetly, who reside in the vicinity, or pass the highway or public place or resort to a school house, meeting house, or any other place of legal and usual resort or assembly, or liable to be thereby injured, annoyed, disturbed or endangered by deleterious exhalation, noxious vapors, hideous, alarming or disgusting sights, intolerable noise or otherwise."

The Board thereupon adjourned, and Secretary Charles immediately complied with the instructions of the meeting, and wrote and sent the letter to Mr. Boyd. What the latter will do in the premises is extremely problematical. As he has not received the letter yet he, of course, can take no action, and the whole matter may now be presented to the Executive Council. As there are no funds with which to obey the request of the Board of Health, the stone-crusher could not be removed in any event, unless some other arrangement should be made. The Board is determined to free the patients from the annoyance of the blasts and flying stones, as it is believed that all chances of recovery are precluded by the proximity of the crusher. It would cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to remove the hospital, so that seems even more impossible. It is intimated that unless the order of the Board to cease operations is obeyed, other steps may be taken and proceedings begun on the ground that the crusher is a common nuisance, which is a violation of the statute as quoted above. In that event an injunction to prevent its operation may be asked. It is hoped by the members that the trouble may be settled without recourse to further proceedings, and that the request sent to Superintendent Boyd will be observed.

Cost of Transport Service.

Twenty million dollars scattered broadcast in San Francisco is a sum sufficient in size to produce effective results among the merchants and tradespeople of the city. General Oscar F. Long, superintendent of the Army transport service in San Francisco, will show to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, that this amount has been disbursed in the maintenance of the transport service there alone.

An idea of the enormous cost of transporting troops, to say nothing of the general running expenses of the service, was taken suddenly, with diarrhoea, by a soldier from San Francisco to Manila is shown to be \$136; for a cabin passenger \$56. The capacities of the transports that come into this port vary from 1200 to 2000 passengers, but if only 1000 passengers—100 cabin and 900 soldiers—are transported each trip across the two ships coming and the two ships going each month, the cost at the end of the year will show approximately \$3,076,800 expended, 52,800 passengers having been transported.

The above figures will not cover the number of passengers carried by the transports during the past year, as two nights will have crossed the Pacific during that time, first in the volunteer Army that was brought home and the regulars who have taken their places.

Another big item in the expenses of these ships is the coal consumption. The Meade, which arrived in Honolulu last night, will burn on an average 110 tons per day for twenty-five days. That alone is an item of \$37,000.

General Long's report will be very explicit when completed, but will not be ready for publication until it has been compiled with the annual report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. This branch of the transport service has been most carefully organized, and is considered by higher officials a credit to the service.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

FIRE AND DROUGHT RAVAGE THE ENTIRE HAMAKUA COAST

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1901.

Editor Gazette: Dear Sir: The drought is having a most disastrous effect throughout the Hamakua district, and is causing a great deal of suffering among the cattle, and loss to everybody. There are 4,000 head of cattle and 500 horses on the Horner's ranch that are suffering for water. And water is scarce everywhere, and is getting scarcer every day. It is so scarce in fact that it is difficult to get one's clothes washed, and it begins to look as if there will not be even enough for drinking purposes. The heat is also so intense that the cane is getting burnt up, and if anything is to be saved it will have to be ground at once. Most of the mills are starting on next year's crop, with the hope of getting something out of it before it dies. At Kukaiaua about all the water is gone, and if any grinding is done it will have to be done by using salt water in every thing, which is rather a risky thing with these types of boilers.

A few springs and deep wells are all that we have for the entire district and it is feared that they cannot begin to supply the demand, after all of the cisterns are empty. And there are very few but what are empty now. Coffee is also suffering for want of water and many of the young trees will die. But the greatest loss will be in consequence of the lack of water for washing, and curing the coffee; and which will mean the loss of the entire crop to most planters. Mr. J. M. Horner, it is said, will lose more or less of their crop. In fact almost everywhere the coffee is dying, or rotting on the trees with no hope whatever of saving it. The fire is still raging in the forest, and in places has gone through and is now burning up.

GOLD FOR PASTURAGE BUT BAD FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS

Kohala, Aug. 30, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: I understand that a pasturage grass has recently been introduced into these islands, commonly known as Para grass, and that it is being freely distributed.

The original home of this grass is reputed to be the northern portion of Para.

This grass was introduced into the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, some thirty or more years ago, for the same purpose, and its excellent qualities for the feeding and fattening of stock cannot be disputed as it is probably the grass par excellence for this purpose.

It may be well, however, to sound a note of warning regarding the habits of this grass, and the serious consequences which will ensue should it ever obtain a foothold in our cane lands, or in any land devoted to cultivation. In the first place its roots penetrate to a depth of from one to five feet, principally the latter. And as it is a grass which grows from joints when it comes gets a secure foot or rather foothold, it is almost impossible to eradicate it.

A joint may lie in the sun for weeks, and when a little rain, or moisture comes in contact, it quickly springs into life. It is also a creeping and climbing grass, and when not eaten or cut down, it will climb, if it has anything to adhere to, one hundred and more feet in height. It is therefore deadly to trees and forests.

While residing in the West Indies more particularly on the island of Trinidad, I knew of several gentlemen who became bankrupt, and lost their estates through this grass taking possession of their cane fields before its damaging habits were thoroughly understood or proper means taken to eradicate it or keep it under.

As it is not a seeding grass there is not much danger of its being indiscriminately sown. I would, however, advise great vigilance, in keeping it out of cultivated lands, which can easily be done, if the grass is removed, roots and all, while it is still young.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

THOS. S. KAY.

In case. This will be done, however, only on condition that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Olaa Sugar Company for harvesting the crop. It has been stated by Mr. Thurston in the past that if sufficient area is planted the mill company will extend tracks so that the product may be taken to the mill in the cars of the company. If the plan of the lot holders can be carried out the result will mean that the quantity of cane ground at the Olaa mill will be considerably augmented. In order to fully comply with the conditions homes must be erected, and it is safe to say that under these more favorable terms they will be built and occupied by the present holders. With trains running at convenient hours, Olaa will be the dwelling place of some Hilo business men.—Hawaii Herald.

OLAA LAND CONDITIONS

More Favorable Terms Are Now Granted to the Small Proprietors.

Quite a number of persons who bought land in the new Olaa tract, now known as Elberon, last year, have found the conditions, coupled with the expense of clearing, more than they cared to assume.

In nearly every instance the lots sold for more than the upset price and when the last tract was disposed of under the right of purchase lease plan at the upset price, the land holders of the first lots sold decided to petition the Government for a modification of the conditions on which they had secured the lots.

Dr. Charles R. Blake, who holds lot number 32, and which he has begun to clear, was the first to write to Commissioner Boyd, and in answer to his letter he received the following:

Dr. Chas. R. Blake, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 2nd inst., asking if it cannot be so arranged that the terms and conditions under which you are now occupying Lot 32, in New Olaa Tract, be more readily fulfilled and suggesting whether it would be well to relinquish all claim on said lot, same becoming vacant, and immediately thereafter filing an application under the conditions of the Land Act of 1895 (presumably you mean Right of Purchase Lease), and to say in reply that it has been decided that we will accept such surrenders of agreements known as Special Agreement and allowing such persons so surrendered to file on lots that he or they may have occupied under Right of Purchase Lease system. It is also further provided that all interest paid by such persons shall also become forfeited by the Government.

Yours respectfully,

E. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

est of persons in the land, and already some who had decided to give up their holdings are now looking around for men willing to take contracts for clearing. Under the right of purchase lease the interest is eight per cent per annum, against six per cent under the special agreement plan, but it is understood, though not so stated in the Commissioner's letter, that the land may be had at the upset price, as was the case in the disposal of the balance of the lots the other day, and while the revenue to the Government may not be so large, it will insure a good class of settlers occupying the land.

Some of the holders believe that enough land can be cleared within a year to guarantee planting one thousand acres

Horner and Parker's ranch and it is thought that it will do a great deal of damage.

The fires do not, however, spread in the forest quite as much as we had feared, and it is hoped that quite a portion of them may be saved. The latest news is that Kukaiaua is to have a deep well sunk at once.

OBSERVER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Hawaii Herald says: The fire is still raging in the timber mauka of Kukaiaua and there is absolutely no water on Horner's ranch. They sent fifty-two horses to Hilo on Tuesday and more on Wednesday in order to have them where water may be obtained.

Already more than 20,000 acres of forest have been burned and the fire is still raging. It is now working over toward the Parker lands on one side and the Okaia plantation on the other. Many acres of cane belonging to Kukaiaua plantation have been destroyed and the plantation company has already spent \$5,000 fighting the fire and keeping it from making further inroads. As the fire is now almost entirely on property owned by the Territory the people in Hamakua feel that the Government should bear some of the expense of extinguishing it. When Governor Dole was in Hilo he was telephoned regarding this and his answer was to the effect that the residents might put it out and depend upon the Territory to help defray the expense.

The Horner's have been obliged to ship about 100 head of horses to Hilo on account of lack of water here. Many of their horses and cattle have died for the want of water and it is to save the balance that they are sent over to Hilo. There is no indication of rain and between the fires and the heat from the sun the ground is literally burning up.

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RECEPTION TO VISITING TEXANS

LIHUE, Kauai, Aug. 31.—Last Tuesday evening, August 27, a reception was given by Mrs. W. H. Rice Sr., to the Rev. and Mrs. Hyde, of Texas, who are visiting Mother Rice, an aunt of the Rev. Mr. Hyde.

At 8 o'clock the guests commenced to arrive, and very soon the three spacious reception rooms which were artistically decorated with red, yellow and white, respectively, were well filled, the land and verandas being a favorite resort of the young people. During the evening vocal and instrumental solos were rendered by Miss Rice, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Alexander and Mr. De Lacey, and at intervals a number of Hawaiian girls, occupying one end of the veranda, made sweet music on their stringed instruments. At 10 o'clock, in a pavilion of flags erected in the grounds, spread with mats and illuminated by Chinese lanterns, a dainty collation was served. The costumes of the ladies were especially charming, rivalled only by the artistic decorations, which characterized the evening as the absence of the usual reception's formality, due, of course, to the easy grace and cordiality of the hostess.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagwell, Mo. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific will be president of the Southern Pacific upon the resignation of C. M. Hays.

A TEST OF WHITE MEN

An Old-Time Labor Experiment on Maui.

MAUI, Aug. 31.—Appropos of an article printed in an Advertiser of last week in which it was stated that the white men that worked at Ewa plantation were the first purely American colony ever introduced into the islands, Maui, not Oahu, should have the honor of the first experiment with white labor. In 1879 Capt. James McKee, owner and manager of Ulupalakua sugar plantation, commissioned D. C. Humphreys, ex-Judge of Amador County, California, to import a company of white laborers. This was done. Judge Humphreys bringing seventeen Americans to Hawaii on the steamer Moses Taylor that same year.

At Ulupalakua these eighteen men called themselves the American Cane Cultivating Co., with D. C. Humphreys as foreman, and they named the little village, which Capt. McKee had constructed especially for them, Lincolnville.

A contract for ten years was made and signed by which Capt. McKee was to furnish them with land, tools, seed-cane, etc., and pay them so much per ton on sugar raised by them. They were to manage their own affairs the plantation-owner advancing and charging them with the money expended for expenses to the islands, for furniture, and for food, clothing, etc., until two years had elapsed, which was the period requisite for a crop of cane to mature at Ulupalakua.

Before the two years had gone by, however, only one man of the eighteen remained to reap the benefit of his labor and that was James Anderson, the present postmaster of Makawao, who stayed for ten years at Ulupalakua, becoming assistant manager.

The reasons for the failure of the colony are various. It was not on account of heat, for the climate of Ulupalakua is much cooler than that of Ewa. Some of the men did not like the clause in the contract which prohibited bringing intoxicating liquors on the premises. Others thought that the \$75 or \$100 per month which they might have obtained had they remained, was too small a return for their hard work. It should be recalled that in 1870 and for twenty years later white men received extremely high wages in all occupations on the islands. Another factor which will act as an explanation is that most of those who contracted with Capt. McKee were addicted to a roving life.

Perhaps it would not come amiss to mention the eighteen names inasmuch as the Lincolnville experiment forms an important episode in Maui plantation history. They were: Judge D. C. Humphreys, James Anderson, J. V. Kerr, Samuel Gaze, Jas. Drisdale, Rob. McKinnon, O. G. Humphreys, Henry Taylor, Robert Adams, G. J. Lansing, Jos. Mitchell, Augustus Campbell, Richard Howard, H. S. Knowles, T. J. Wilkinson, R. W. Mateer, Jack Lewis, and Marcellus Newton.

Most of the eighteen Americans returned to the mainland, though J. V. Kerr is a resident of Wailuku, and James Anderson resides in Makawao. Marcellus Newton committed suicide while port surveyor of Kahului and Jack Lewis died at the settlement at Molokai.

TAUGHT BIRDS TO SING TUNES.

An oldtime Philadelphia barber trained dozens of young canaries to sing tunes, and some of them had quite extensive repertoires. He used to have a little hand organ that played "Yankee Doodle," "Home, Sweet Home," "Dixie" and other familiar melodies. With the aid of this he would spend hours with his birds, displaying a patience that was little short of marvelous. Gradually the birds would acquire the various airs until they would sing them, without the accompaniment of the organ. Many persons were attracted to the shop by these birds, and when a good offer was made he would sell them. He never, however, got \$1,200 for one, or anything approaching that sum.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 15, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,

Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pump truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare

hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS, Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with 800 plates. No bolts or spikes for same. This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

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Hatchets	Lemon Squeezers
Stove Polish	Carpenter's Saws
Stove Brushes	Family Meat Saws
Picture Hooks	Butcher Scales
Curry Combs	Spring Balances
Machine Oil	Family Scales
Shoe Blacking	Bird Cage Springs
Silver Polish	Carpenter's Rules
Sapallo	Harness Soap
Silex	Harness Blacking
Butcher Steels	Chamois Skins
Ice Chippers	Meat Choppers
Ice Shaves	Butcher's Cleavers
Rat Traps	Family Cleavers
Wood Saws	Garden Trowels
Ice Saws	Garden Forks
Butcher Saws	Tea Strainers
Cane Knives	Chandeller Hooks
Ice Tongs	Squeeze Brushes
Cork Screws	Tobacco Cutters
Can Openers	Axle Grease
Harness Oil	Tape Measures
Sponges	Shelf Brackets
Coffee Mills	Scrubbing Brushes
Hammers	Upholstering Nails
Call Bells	Washing Ammonia
Scissors	Horse Brushes
Screw Drivers	Wire Door Mats
Tacks	Bird Cage Hooks
Ice Picks	Hooks and Eyes
Grass Shears	Fruit Presses
Bird Cages	Pruning Shears